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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Eastern Relocees Planning for Permanent Stay in New Homes

VANCOUVER COUNCIL DEFERS ACTION ON EXILE RESOLUTION

VANCOUVER — A resolution deferring temporarily a re-definition of the stand on the Japanese question pending development was passed Tuesday by the city council. In 1942, the city council indicated to the Dominion Government it might be agreeable to return to the coastal area of B.C. of a quota of Canadian born Japanese of proven loyalty if those born in Japan were repatriated.

The postponement was accepted by Mayor Cornett, who stated that he would press his original demand at the end of the war said a CP report.

The Mayor and Ald. G. C. Miller who had recently returned from a trip across Canada, testified that all the provinces which they had visited last month were unwilling to retain within their boundaries, any Japanese who had relocated to that province after Pearl Harbor.

Ald. Miller urged total repatriation in view of the fact that none of the provinces desire the Japanese. Ald. Miller was the chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the 1942 resolution.

Suggested eastern hostility and a natural "hankering" for the coast will drive the Japanese back to former homes, Mayor Cornett told the council.

Mayor Cornett said he was hopeful that eventually all citizens will see the logic of his contention that total removal "would better for the Japanese and better for us."

TAFT, B. C.—The Taft roadcamp on the Revelstoke-Sicamous road project closed down early this month. There were approximately thirty men working at the time the camp was closed.

Court To Rule On U.S. West Coast Exclusion

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Three American citizens of Japanese ancestry, one of whom is the widow of a California soldier killed in action in Italy, filed an injunction suit in Superior Court on July 5, challenging the constitutionality of military orders excluding them from the west coast evacuated area.

The Pacific Citizen reported that the injunction suit named Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, who recently assumed the command of the Western Defense Command, as a defendant.

The suit was filed under the sponsorship of the American Civil Liberties Union and seeks to enjoin Gen. Bonesteel and other military officials from interfering with the return of the three plaintiffs to their homes in California.

Heavy Demand For Labor In War-Busy Lethbridge

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Steady pressure is being exerted on the Lethbridge City Council by various employers to allow Japanese Canadians to enter the city limits to work to ease the serious labor shortage.

A recent case was the Lethbridge Laundry Company which holds contracts with the prisoner of war camp and aviation schools near here. The Company applied to the city council Monday to employ Japanese female labor. The request was tabled and a committee of alderman appointed to interview H. J. Templeton manager of the laundry on the subject of housing for Japanese girls, reported the Lethbridge Herald.

In his application, Mr. Templeton explained that at present, he requires about fifteen girls but that the company could not accept the responsibility to feed and house the workers. He also stated that the company would have to drop the contracts with [illegible]

Montreal Worker Tours Ghost Towns

KASLO, B. C.—Japanese Canadian evacuees who moved to Eastern Canadian cities are steadily settling down in new homes and many are now looking forward to the future in hopes of permanent residence far from the Pacific Coast, Mrs. P.C.S. Powles of the Montreal Sponsoring Committee, told a large audience here Wednesday.

Mrs. Powles, who spent twenty-four years in Japan as a missionary before returning to Canada in 1939, addressed the audience in fluent Japanese. Earlier in the day, she had spoken to the school children in English. Mrs. Powles was accompanying the National Film Board on a tour of Interior towns showing films of eastern Canada.

The favorable impression cast by the hard-working Japanese Canadians is leading to increasing demand for more employees by employers in Montreal.

The Nisei Sponsoring Committee's job was to find suitable employment for the Niseis, which was very difficult two years ago with public opinion against the relocation of Japanese in Montreal. But now, requests for Japanese workers come pouring into the committee office, she said.

NISEIS PIONEERS

The Niseis in the eastern cities are the pioneers, and are laying the groundwork or foundation for the future relocees she said; the same pioneering spirit which characterized the first Issei immigrant to Canada.

During the pre-war days, the Nisei was apt to become happy-go-lucky, leaving everything up to the Isseis but the evacuation in this respect has given the Niseis more confidence and courage to meet everyday problems, Mrs. Powles said.

She assured the parents with sons and daughters in the east that there was noting to worry about in regard to their welfare. At present there are approximately 440 relocees situated within the city of Montreal.

The morale and spirit of the Interior Towns which she had visited was high Mrs. Powles said. There was evidence that the Niseis of high school age are seriously thinking of the future as indicated in the recent prize winning essay written by Mary Oki of the Tashme Correspondence School.

Here's A Warm Tale Of True Love

SEATTLE, Wash.—Esther Schmoe, 20-year old Quaker girl, who plans to marry Gordon Hirabayashi, well-known Japanese American youth, this summer, said last Wednesday the discrimination likely to confront her would be "easier to take than not to marry him at all."

The AP told the story, relating that Miss Schmoe, daughter of a University of Washington faculty member, was back at her work at the Y.W.C.A., after spending a week in Spokane, where she and the Nisei youth were issued a marriage licence.

Gordon Hirabayashi became nationally-known, when he wilfully violated U.S. curfew and evacuation orders to test their legality, subsequently serving a prison term when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a decision holding him guilty of the curfew infraction. Recently he declined to fill out a Selective Service form, on the grounds that it was of a discriminatory nature, and was again arrested on a Federal indictment.

Labor Lack Holds Up Hope-Princeton Highway

VANCOUVER — The Hope-Princeton road project cannot be finished this year due to shortage of laborers now working on the highway it was disclosed by J. M. Wardle, Director of Surveys and Engineering in the Department of Mines July 9.

Only 87 Japanese are at work on the Hope end and 138 on the Princeton end. The engineering survey director said that the National Selective Service could not supply him with any more men.

Famous Hawaiian Battalion Joins Nisei Combat Team

WASHINGTON, D.C. The United Press reported on June 26 in a dispatch from Rome that the famous Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion which "has been fighting brilliantly" in the Italian campaign has been incorporated into the 442nd Combat Team composed entirely of Japanese American volunteers.

The announcement which was carried in a Fifth Army communique issued in Italy also praised the role played by the 100the Infantry Battalion in the campaign's fighting since landing in Italy last September 9.

Coldwell Says Party Is Opposed to Discrimination Against Any Citizen

OTTAWA — In a national broadcast over the CBC network, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader said July 5 that social and economic reconstruction in the post war period could be attained through political and economic organizations controlled and financed by the people reported the Canadian Press.

In outlining the C.C.F. post war views, Mr. Coldwell touched upon the subject of the war and racial minorities in Canada. He said when the war with Germany was over, there remained a "sizeable job" to undertake in the Pacific. This was made more difficult by co-operation given the Japanese by the natives of the areas which they have overrun.

"Unfortunately," he added, "we ourselves are in no small degree responsible for the success of their propaganda because they are able to say that both in Canada and the United States we have treated our Oriental citizens in a manner which differs from the treatment accorded to persons of German origin.

"If the world is to remain at peace in future years, we must as civilized, democratic and Christian nations, endeavor to remove everything which savors of racial and [illegible] discrimination. Only as the [illegible] standing can the world in the future, make progress and remain at peace.

"We of the C.C.F. believe that if nations cannot assimilate people who wish to enter their borders, then, by mutual arrangement and understanding, agreements should be reached. Otherwise, loyal and law-abiding citizens of whatever race, creed or color, should be afforded full rights of our common citizenship."

WINCH ASKS POLICY

PENTICTON, B.C.—Harold Winch, C.C.F. leader in the B. C. Legislature, challenged Prime Minister King to state the Liberal government's policy in regard to the Japanese "problem," in an address delivered here last Thursday according to a CP report.

B.C. had no authority under the B.N.A. Act to deal with the Japanese question he said and stated that he thought repatriation would be illegal under international law.

He urged the the liquidation of Japanese assets in B.C. and dispersal of the Japanese among the Dominion.

Asked if the C.C.F. favored votes for the Japanese, Mr. Winch said every citizen who accepts and undertakes the responsibilities of citizenship [illegible]

Franchise Protest Reveals Wide Democratic Interest In Equal Nisei Citizenship

BY STAFF WRITER

Whatever the final outcome of the current struggle to preserve the fundamental franchise right for Canadian citizens of Japanese descent, the debate it has already aroused has given us some of the most interesting newspaper reading since the dark days of Pearl Harbor and evacuation.

It has revealed that democratic influences, though they may appear submerged at times in the clamor of racist forces, are by no means non-existent in Canada. Neither are they necessarily silent, when the provocation arousing them to action is vital enough.

Certainly, in the past month, liberal forces have demonstrated the keenest interest. And newspaper editorial opinion has been an evident testimony of the strength of democratic belief in the nation.

The editorial campaign in defence of civil rights for all Canadian citizens has been sparked by the Winnipeg Free Press, freely recognized as one of Canada's greatest dailies. Its interest and open support of the sanctity of Canadian citizenship is proving an inspiring encouragement to every liberal-thinking person in the country.

The Free Press which under its new editors, Grant Dexter and Bruce Hutchison, is carrying on in the best traditions of liberalism of its late great editor,—early took an unqualified stand on the matter.

In an editorial article on June 19, entitled "Election Act Outrage", the Winnipeg daily urged that action be taken in the Senate to nullify the disenfranchisement section of Bill 135. It would "seriously impair the work of resettlement of Japanese Canadians" and give Provincial Legislatures a wholly unwarranted power to exclude citizens of any racial group from the federal franchise, warned the editorial article.

An even stronger stand was made evident in an editorial published July 3. Here the Free Press, while approving the Senate amendment which restricted application of the discriminatory clause, at the same time delivered a scathing denunciation of the principle of racial disqualification. (See Page 2.)

CHECK RACIST INFLUENCE

Not only that, but it probed into the origin of the measure, noting that the "original action stemmed from British Columbia influence," which now "pursues the Japanese . . . across the country . . ." and which "should be sharply checked."

"The bill will come before the House of Commons in its amended form. The whole problem should be re-opened and examined, and a firm declaration made that the Canadian democracy will not accept in any form the miserable and pernicious doctrine of racial discrimination against any group of its citizens."

Four days later The Free Press devoted its lead editorial to the same subject. The language of its editorial, "Stop Racial Discrimination" is as striking as its view is clear-sighted.

"SHOCKING AND REVOLTING"

". . . . We are either building a democracy in Canada on terms of equality of citizenship, or we are sliding into the dark age in which Germany has been submerged, where no man is the equal of another before the law unless he has the stamp of approval of a ruling caste. The latter alternative is unthinkable. We are building the other kind of democracy; our youth is fighting and dying for it, and our national resources are being thrown into the struggle with a recklessness wholly in keeping with the seriousness of the issue. It is for that reason shocking and revolting for all decent Canadians to learn that some apparently nameless clique of members of Parliament sought to widen the area in which inequality before the law was being imposed in so important a field as that of the franchise. Inequality moreover, on the very ground which, from the beginning of the Nazi and Fascist tyrannies, has been most repugnant to our democratic thinking; inequality on grounds of race.

"The matter can be looked at in another and even wider context . . .

"If Canada maintains its discriminatory franchise it is safe to predict that, by that much, we are bringing another war closer upon us. That war will not come tomorrow or the day after, but it will surely come. Racial discrimination by the West is bitterly and properly resented in the East, by hundreds of millions of people of a dozen different languages and a dozen shades of color. They do not propose to tolerate in the future, as they have accepted in the past, the maintenance of these bars; and if we seek a world in which our children and our grandchildren can grow up and live in peace and pride, then we must remove forthwith the causes of bitterness and hatred we now so thoughtlessly maintain."

Commons Did Not Discuss Measure

Interesting itself still further in the matter the Free Press late last week threw further light on the background and implications of Section 5, the disenfranchisement clause.

Writing from Ottawa, Grant Dexter traced the passage of Bill 135 through the House of Commons.

". . . . here is the story to the extent that it is known:

"With a general election due within a year, and certain to be held when hundreds of thousands of electors are serving in the armed services at home or abroad, the problem of how to take the votes of soldiers had to be solved. This task was turned over to a committee of the House of Commons, which in due course made an unanimous report.

"The amendments to the Elections Act were presumed to have been based wholly on the report of the committee. When the bill was introduced by the Hon. N. A. McLarty, Secretary of State, on June 8, the only question put to him was, if the [illegible] McLarty, answered affirmatively.

"For the members of the House, this seemed sufficient. The bill merely put into statutory form the recommendations of a committee comprising all the parties. There had been no need of further debate. The bill went through the resolution stage and first reading with practically no discussion. It was approved on second reading without debate. It went into committee of the whole House, and Sections 2 to 12 were passed at one stroke . . . It is a fair bet that the text of the bill was not even read by most of them (the members).

"The fact, however, is that the bill contained a provision which had nothing whatever to do with the soldier vote, which had never been before the special committee, and which, had its presence been known, would have been highly controversial. [illegible]"

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher

Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

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Pressure Defeats Policy

The belief is well-founded that Canada's postwar policy with respect both to citizens and aliens of Japanese origin will be closely tied to whatever program the United States will adopt. That program, in spite of some counter-currents and California's "sunkist hysteria", seems well defined in the current obvious trend toward the re-absorption of Japanese American evacuees into normal American society. To make such re-absorption possible and practical, there has been a clear-cut recognition by the Administration of the sanctity of basic rights inherent in American citizenship, and the struggle to establish these in practice as well as in theory has been on the whole quite a successful one.

It is just on this basis of contrast that the apparent lack of positive objectives in current Federal policy in Canada stands out so surprisingly. The lack of objectives is clearly illustrated in a series of developments obviously inconsistent with the American example. The most recent, of course, is the attempt to restrict still further the voting rights of Japanese Canadians east of the Rockies. In the United States, not only have American-born Japanese resettled outside the defence area been accorded full voting rights, but even those in relocation camps have continued to cast their ballots by the absentee system.

In concrete fact there is ample evidence to indicate that the Canadian Government itself believes a program of dispersal, re-allocation and full employment — similar to American relocation—offers the best hope of a happy solution. The appointment of a "Commissioner of Japanese Placement" and the program that has been going on for the past two years, offer conclusive evidence on that score.

Yet it must be evident even to the most obtuse of politicians that a series of high-handed developments, such as the enforced liquidation of property, exclusion from the federal franchise, and continued restriction upon basic civil rights of Japanese Canadians runs in exactly the opposite direction. It would seem that these things have been wrung from or are continued by the Government as concessions to pressure from various quarters. But each such appeasement measure helps to defeat the possibility of an over-all solution that might be consistent with the American program. And to attempt a sudden reversal of these various appeasement measures when the time comes to sign an international peace settlement is likely to prove not only impossible but also not even worth attempting.

Basic Weakness in Education

Results of a specialized series of tests given to pupils in interior housing settlement schools serve again to indicate the most serious weakness of the existing educational system in the interior towns. The tests, which were used as the chief basis in determining year-end promotions, give very strong emphasis to the comprehension of and ability in the English language. That fact, it seems, was a principal reason why a surprising number of pupils were not able to record standards of achievement warranting expected promotions.

The difficulty is of course as obvious as the implications are serious.

Despite the excellent efforts being made, the hours of instruction given to the children in the classroom are not wholly capable in the field of language of offsetting the powerful influence exerted by the home and the playhours of a racially-segregated school and community. Hence progress in the English language, which in pre-evacuation communities may have been well-developed among older children is now being seriously retarded, while for the very young it may never get off to an adequate beginning.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that a renewed effort to meet this situation will be forthcoming—possibly out of the discussions and courses of the teachers' training school. For certainly it is clear that a minimum standard of capability in the English language is basic to any child attending a Canadian school. And it is basic, too, in preparation for the day when, as we all hope, these children will go back to a normal community ready to accept them as future, full-fledged Canadian citizens.

Letter to the Editor:

Proposal for Constructive Action on the Franchise

Editor, The New Canadian:

The disenfranchising measure was like a kick below the belt. Even after two years and more of being pushed around, we still have enough good faith in the basic well meaning intentions of the Mackenzie King government to feel this about this kind of legislation, and refuse to accept it as a matter of course. I think we are paying the Liberal Government great tribute when we send wires of protest, for we think we will have some influence upon them and help them to come back to the road of righteous action.

A campaign to get the section removed might be entirely in order but it advocates a negative measure. More good is usually attained in calling for positive activity. We might put our efforts behind a movement to have legislation introduced which will restrict the franchise to members of the Liberal Party, and if that proves successful have a second law passed which will have only a Liberal candidate nominated so that all the Canadian citizens who picked the right ancestors and who belong to the right political party will have the privilege to vote the right way.

Kingston, Ont. K. H.

Nisei Gave More Trouble

John Shirras, deputy commissioner of the B.C. Provincial Police, and a member of the original three-man B.C. Security Commission, has told a convention of law enforcement officials in Vancouver that the Commission in its evacuation program met more difficulties with the Canadian-born Japanese than with any other group in the community.

This is no new statement. Nor were Mr. Shirras' remark intended in criticism of the second generation for he added to them a plea for tolerant understanding of the Japanese situation. Many of those who had personal contacts with Mr. Shirras were well aware of the sympathetic and kindly attitude he brought to a job that must have been an unpleasant one. We recall, in fact, seeing him one day at the Commission head offices approach a worried looking "obasan" sitting in the waiting room, asking if he could do anything for her. And we remember he was the last person we shook hands with on our departure from Vancouver almost two years ago.

Some other individuals—members of Parliament, for instance,—like to take full advantage of such statements. From time to time they wind up blanket condemnations of all Japanese Canadians with a declaration that those born and educated in Canada are the worst of all, the least trustworthy, the most dangerous, and the most qualified for "deportation".

This attack on the "Nisei" arises, of course, because in the protest against racist attacks and racial discrimination, it is the Canadian-born who naturally takes the lead. As Commissioner Shirras understandably pointed out, they feel the injustice of these things most keenly, being accustomed to regard themselves as Canadians. When they do speak out and carry on a counter-campaign against the spread of fascist racial doctrines in this country, they are demonstrating the quality of their own Canadianism.

That is why we cannot accept the admonition sometimes made that we should accept without protest all the vilification and the restriction urged against us. True, caution and patience are worthy virtues; but they may often degenerate into cowardice. And if some politicians—whose extreme sensitivity to criticism suggests that they are not wholly free from misgivings over their race-baiting in a democratic country—complain about the Nisei, that complaint is one they need not try to avoid. It is, in fact, a considerable tribute.

Stepping Stones

I pause to lean upon my earthly hoe,
To push my broad straw hat up from my streaming brow
And give the good west wind a chance to blow
A friendly wholesome greeting to it.

I peer intently at each tidy row
My two tanned hands have helped to place upon the earth—
There is no scene more satisfying—this I know—
Than the acres of beet field as I view it.
I feel the throbbing pulse of fruitful land,
I sense the rhythmic beauty of the universe—
I am a tool of nature—but I understand
Her gifts are heaven sent.
A rich and bounteous harvest is my goal,
But stepping-stones toward it are made from moments when
I lean upon my hoe and drench my soul
In full and deep content.

Welling, Alta. M. A. Y.

A Call for Nisei Organization

By H. B. S.

WINNIPEG, Man.

From all points of view—no matter how you look at the situation and predicament of the Canadian born Japanese—the "noose" of restriction is tightening.

However, in spite of being in the midst of a great turmoil, a large majority of us are taking little or no heed of it. We just glance through the newspapers, read about the franchise denial, and mutter something like: "Gee, things are sure getting tough. Wonder what we can do about it?" and just let it slide by—a forgotten thing.

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Wake up Niseis! There is a lot of work that you—and you—can do. Aren't conditions bad enough as they are? Aren't you going to try to protect your citizenship rights?

This is supposed to be a democratic country. I for one firmly believe it is and will continue to do so as long as there are people, real Christian people, who keep on showing us sincere consideration and deep concern over our present citizenship status. A great number do, you know. But, we in turn must retain that faith and keep the true Canadian spirit.

We must show those "rabble rousing" hotheads the real meaning of Canadianism and democracy, for I believe that they are the ones who have never tried or never have learned the basic principles of democracy. Let us smother each "shot" these "rabble rousers" direct at us. It can be done, for they are under the illusion that they are strong and many, when actually they are only a few.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

To fight the "rabble rousers," the assistance and co-operation of one and every Nisei is sought. I am sure you will agree on this point, for although ours is not a combat with destructible weapons to do physical hurt, it is a big job that may even require reinforcement from the growing third generation. Individually, it is too enormous to handle; we must organize one hundred per cent!

Each province with their individual Nisei organization must reach out to each other. Each organization with their leaders must practice a "combat racial prejudice" plan, assigning each member a task in this aspect.

We are not all ignorant! It can be done! It must be done! That is what we have to remember.

There is room for us in this country—our land of rightful heritage—and we must not let racist talks put us out.

Can't we the Niseis, join hands once again to hold the "torch" that will help us join a connecting link of a chain with the really democratic people who are willing to reach out to help us? Let us not keep depending on the Isseis who are, and have been for so long burdened with emotional and physical hardships.

If we fail to try, I am afraid our one belief in democracy is "gone with the wind."

Won't someone start the ball rolling to give Canada one of her greatest victories?

Declaration for Canada

(Excerpt from The Winnipeg Free Press)

The amendments originally introduced and put through the House of Commons spread this discrimination (British Columbia's disfranchisement of citizens of Japanese origin) right across the country. If any persons were denied the ballot in any province, they were to be denied the right to vote in federal elections in every part of the country. Thus the Japanese all over Canada would have been disfranchised because of the British Columbia law. And, equally, if any province had disfranchised any other racial group, the denial would automatically have applied in federal elections all over the country.

The principle of this legislation is foul. One province, acting on its own, could disfranchise large groups of Canadian citizens from coast to coast in Dominion elections by the simple passage of a provincial statute. The long-established discrimination practised in British Columbia is bad enough; the extension of it in the proposed measure was and is outrageous. It leads us down a road which has no ending other than savage and widespread discrimination against any racial groups which happen to be unpopular or disliked in one province out of nine, and it is astounding that a Liberal government should have ever accepted it.

Under pressure from enlightened men like Senators Roebuck and Lambert and from other groups across the country, including to its honor the British Columbia branch of the C.C.F., the Government accepted an amendment in the Senate. The bill now applies only against the Japanese and is limited to the duration of the war. No action can be taken against other racial groups. But this is not enough. The original action stemmed from British Columbian influence. That same influence now pursues across the country. It should be sharply checked.

The bill will come before the House of Commons in its amended form. The whole problem should be re-opened and examined, and a firm declaration made that the Canadian democracy will not accept in any form the miserable and pernicious doctrine of racial discrimination against any group of its citizens.

Hitherto, birth has been the one sure and certain basis of citizenship in Canada. The man or woman born within the boundaries of the Dominion has been a Canadian citizen. The basis was a proper one and the one adopted by all democratic countries. We should maintain it against all attempts to violate it. But now we have admitted a change. We have made race rather than birth the basis, and it is an entirely false basis and one that is certain to lead to complications and trouble—for we are a nation of many races.

—The Vancouver Province

「經濟的機會を與へて再定住を奬勵せよ」

晩市やカンバランドのシーシーエフ討究會で主張さる

（晩香坡發）最近晩香坡に於て開かれたシーシーエフの討究會においてマクニール代議士は、日本人家族をビーシー州外の加奈陀各地に再定住させるためには經濟的機會を與へて之を奬勵しなければならぬと強調し「日本人が集結することを避けたら彼らにたいする反感も減ずるであらう」といふ意見を述べ、日系人の移動計畫における最惡の誤りがつたのは日本人漁者のキイに屬すべきものでなく、夫れは今日も嫌ら(?)ないが、古的な漁業會社が漁者には低い値段を與へ消費者には高く賣るといふやり方をしてゐるからであると說明し日系漁者は白人漁者組合と協力して來たものである事を指摘した。又ミセス・マキニス代議士は日系二世の犯罪率は著しく低いものである事を指摘し、問題になつてゐる日系市民の參政權剝奪案は「最惡なる反動立法」であると云ひ、自由、保守兩黨代議士からは日本人の選擧權問題に關心を持つてゐるがそれは彼らに民衆の爲の經濟的プログラムがないからであり夫は又ヒトラーのプログラムと同じものであるのだと主張。

大衆の無智偏見で雜婚は困難

（カンバーランド發）先週當地に於て開かれたシーシーエフの討究會で教育家のグラツク博士は自分は曾て雜婚に贊同したことはないし又シーシーエフとしても現存社會機構の下で雜婚することに贊成したことはないと述べ、加奈陀人と日本人の若い男女の結婚に就て助言を求められた場合自分は之に反對するとて其理由は「加奈陀人大衆の無智な偏見と不寛容の爲に斯る雜婚者の生活は困難に直面するであらうと思ふからである」と說明し、其他日本人問題に就て次の如く主張した

△加奈陀に於ける日本人問題の重大性なるものは誇張されすぎてゐる、加奈陀内の日本人は僅に二萬三千人であり其半數はビーシー州生れである。ビーシー州の白人の犯罪率は日本人の五倍である△加奈陀に生れた者は如何なる他の國へも追放にすることは出來ない。唯一の手段は「追放」であるが、國際法では日本が日本の市民として受容せぬ者を追放する權能を加奈陀は持つてはゐない。米國では日系人の市民權を認めて居て戰死傷者のリストの中に日系人の名が現はれてゐる。

右討究會の席上にはマクニール、ターナー、カメロンの三代議士も出席したがマクニール氏は「日本人を追放せよといふ叫びは日本人を低賃金勞働者として再び諸州に集結させたがつてゐる人々から皆は擧げられてゐるのだ」と暴露し、ビーシー州の人々が實行不可能なる事を要求して彼らに問題を惑亂させるのは問題解決を促進するものではないと主張した。

人種を問はず市民には參政權を

（ペンチクトン發）ビーシー州のシーシーエフ首領ウィンチ代議士は先週當地における演說で「オタワ政府のキング首相は自由黨政府をして日本人問題にたいする責任を加奈陀國民に表明すべきである」と主張し、加奈陀憲法ではビーシー州は日本人問題を處理する權能はないとて次の如く述べた。

遂擧などを云ふ事は國際法からいつて非合法であると思ふ。ビーシー州にある日本人財産は加奈陀内何れにせよ一州のみに集結させ所有すべきでなく國内に散在させるべきである。シーシーエフは日系人に參政權を附與する事に贊成であるか」といふ質問に對し「市民としての義務を受容れ之を保持する者は人種や性や宗教や政見の如何に關係なく參政權を與へらるべきである。英帝國中で英國民たるヒンヅーに對する選擧權を拒否してゐるのはビーシー州だけである」と答へた。

■婚約 元カンバーランドの小原恒男氏長女トシ子孃とサジマーランドの吉永義夫氏長男官勝氏は山村、松下兩氏の媒妁で五月九日ニユーデンヴァーで婚約した

■死亡 ベーネーから移つたアルバータ州コールデールの西村源七氏（六三）は五月十二日レスブリッヂ病院にて死去、十三日葬儀を執行した▲タシメの加藤茂十郎氏は病氣で同地市病院に入院中だつたが六月廿五日死去廿七日同地日本人農會ホールで葬儀を執行▲ニユーデンヴァーのハリスランチの古本嘉一氏（六二）は七月四日同病院で死去、六日淺香開教使司式で葬儀を執行

■葬儀 六月卅日死去した野元休市牧師の葬儀は七月三日晩市の[illegible]ラン葬儀社に於て合同教會ホーム・ミツシヨン・オブ・ビーシー州監督[illegible]牧師司式の下に執行されユニオン神學校々長ブラウン博士の告別說教あり、ビーシー年會長其他多數參列

レモンクリーキのハイ校

父母教師會で新たに校舎を新築

（レモンクリーキ通信）レモンクリーキハイスクールは昨秋以來エレメンタリースクールの教室を使つて夜間に教授してきたのであるが、ハイ校父母教師會では新に十八呎×六十八呎の校舎を建てて百三十名乃至百四十名にのぼる學生を九月の新學期から晝夜勉強させる計畫をたてゝゐる。建築は奉仕勞働により費用は父母教師會の基金や寄附金で充當することになろう。ハイ校教師はミセス・ニトツイスがトレールに歸つて行く代りに之迄エレメンタリースクールを教へてゐたミス平山が就任する他變りなく他の教師は次の通り

ユーイング、ミス・ペードへ、ミス・ハトン、小宮山牧師、姫崎敏太郎

グリーンウツドの聖心學校卒業式

（グリーンウッド通信）カソリック教會附屬聖心學校の第二回修卒業式は六月廿五日午後活動寫眞館で開催されネルソン市からジョンソン僧正が臨席して訓辭を述べ證書を授與した。卒業式には現下の日本人の狀態を思つてはる〳〵ニユーヨークから見えてゐるシスター・フランシス會總督長のマザー・セニカーも臨席したが、此人は二十年前に晩市修道院の院長をして居られた際日本人に對して理解と好意を示し日本人カソリック教會堂の建設に當り之を完成せしめた人で勝野牧師が之を紹介して往時の苦心と崇高なる業績を詳しく述べ聽衆に大きな感動を與へた。式後生徒主催の西洋劇が上演せられ日白人多數の出席者があり頗る盛會であつた。卒業式は

△卒業生行列△加奈陀國歌合唱△祈禱△コンサート△開式挨拶 山本富美子（卒業生）△告別演說 上釜優美子（卒業生）△祝辭 トーマス市長

の順序で行はれたが卒業生は十八名で次の五名の優等生に銀メダルが授與された

△宗教科 中川良雄△普通科 上釜優美子、山本富美子、勝野由喜子、阿部義治

オンタリオ州ベルヴデールのアルバート・カレツヂに勉學中の勝村鎭雄氏長男宗一君は今回學術優等で卒業し總督賞銀メダルを授與せられたが同一年同校に殘つて勉學する由である。

音樂講習も受ける教師たち

（ニユーデンヴァー發）インテリアー居住地の教師や教師志望者にたいする夏季講習會は四週間にわたつて開かれるのであるが、それに續いて更に二週間の音樂講習會が開かれる事になつた。イーガー・ヨーロツパの聲樂者であるランドレトター氏夫妻が今夏ホルソン・スローカン地方で過ごすことになつてゐるのを機會にベイファームに於て教師の爲に音樂講習會を開く計畫がすゝめられてゐるのである。

先週火曜日にレモンクリーキの教師五名は東部に轉任した。五郎丸グラディス、ミツの三姉妹は移籍と共にミルトンへ、内田アイリン孃と小御スミ孃はトロントへ向つたのである。又ニユーデンヴァーの教師島野千鶴子孃もオンタリオ州ハミルトンに向つて出發したが同孃は何れはトロントで師範學校を卒業する筈である。

叔父 古本嘉一 儀病氣入院加療中の處藥石其効なく七月四日午前十時遂に死去仕り候間生前の御厚誼を謝し謹て此段御通知申上候 尚葬儀は六日淺香牧師司式の下に告別式執行致し候處多數御會葬被下且つ御香典を賜はり御芳志の程謹て御禮申上候 右略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上候

七月六日

親族 山本忠一 同 山本ハツヨ 同 前田清ツー 町田敏夫 三宅孝吉
友人代表 新電波日本人老人會一同
ハリスランチ・アパート老人一同

御禮

[illegible]儀病氣療養中は皆樣より一方ならぬ御配慮に預り誠に難有く御禮申上候 然るに藥石其効なく遂に六月廿二日死去致し候 御通夜及び葬儀に際しては御多忙中にも拘らず御會葬被下且つ御香典御供花を賜はり御芳志の程謹て御禮申上候 右略儀ながら紙上を以て御禮申上候

七月參日
於インターメントキャンプ 水數茂孝
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本紙發刊を慶祝 ビクトリアビュートの[illegible]氏の[illegible]に[illegible]ニユーカナダアン[illegible]に對し紙上で[illegible]します
ニユーカナダアン

休業
[illegible] 六月三十日 [illegible] ブラクン [illegible] 七月二日
レベルストツク 野元 [illegible]

夫 茂十郎 [illegible] 六月七日 [illegible]
六月廿七日 [illegible]

親 [illegible] 加藤 [illegible]
[illegible]

日系人參政權禁止案と自由主義的勢力の奮起

――「市民權の神聖さをけがす勿れ」

日系市民の參政權を剝奪する案が何う落ち着くかは未だ判らないが國內の自由主義的勢力は此の問題に對して最も鋭き關心を寄せデモクラチックな信念を表明してゐる。

○ウヰニペグ・フリー・プレス紙――六月十九日の社說で「選擧法改正案の非違」と題して戰時選擧法案第三十五條中の選擧權剝奪條項を[illegible]に於て抹殺する事を勸め、之は「日系加奈陀人再定住の仕事を傷つけるものである」として[illegible]に戰爭に參加すべき人種[illegible]する戰爭を[illegible]へる不當さを難じ、七月三日には重ねて「人種的[illegible]選擧權を剝奪するの非」を難じ[illegible]に主張し、修正された案が下院に選付される場合問題を全面的に解決して「加奈陀のデモクラシーは市民の如何なるグループに對しても人種的差別の精神を如何なる形にもせよ反映す如き事を受諾するものでない」事を確固と言明すべきであると強調。更に四日後の紙上では「一体吾々は加奈陀に於て平等の市民權を基礎にしてデモクラシーを築きつゝあるのであるか、夫ともドイツが珍論してゐるところの諸點時代へ逆り込みつゝあるのであるか、後者の如きは考へられぬところである」として「若し加奈陀が差別的な參政權を保持するに於ては吾々をモウ一つの戰爭に近づけることになると豫言出來る。斯る戰爭は今明日に來るものでなくとも人種差別が行はれゝば必ず起る。若し子孫が平和理に調和して生活し得る世界を求めてゐるとするならば、今日吾々が無考へに續けてゐる憎惡と辛酸の根元を前以て取除かなければならぬのだ」と主張した。

○オタワ・ジョーナル紙――傳統的に保守黨の機關紙ではあるが人種問題に就ては公正なる立場をとつて來た同紙も六月十九日の社說で人種的理由によつてのみ加奈陀生れたると歸化人たるとを問はず參政權をはく奪する案に抗議してゐたが續けて七月四日の社說では「シーザーに訴へる」といふ題で「案は上院に於て修正せられたとは云ふもの、尚且自由を愛する國の法律として存置すべからざる惡を含んでゐる。修正により之は日系人のみに戰爭中に限つて適用するといふ事になつたが夫は依然として憎惡すべきナチスの主義たる人種的差別を基礎としてゐるものであり英國流とデモクラチックな精神に背反し加奈陀の市民權を汚し加奈陀の政府と議會に與へられてゐる誓約を破るものである。其上に此法案は僅一州――ビーシー――に他の八州內にある人々の參政權をはく奪する權利を與へる事になるものである。夫は惡例を殘し誤謬にしてゴマカシであり危險なるものである」と主張し「吾々は斯る法案は避けなければならぬと信ずるが故にキング首相に對し彼の力を以てして之を葬り去る事を要請する。加奈陀の法律は惡意や復讐の精神――乃至はナチスの精神に根ざしてはならぬ。首相たるキング氏は此の點につき責任があるのだが吾々はキング氏が必ずや此の責を果すであらう事を信ずる。吾々はキング首相が下院に於て此案が再び討議される場合に起つであらう事を希望すると共に此法案を抹殺する事を要求するものである」と訴へ、下院が直面する技術上の困難(下院を通過した案を修正する提案は議院からは出て來ない)を處理する上に實際的な提言をしてゐる。

◇ヴアンクーヴアー・デーリー・プロヴインス紙――用心深い抗議ではあるが「市民權といふ重大なる權利が單なる一時的事態の爲に葬られる事は實際望ましい事でない。加奈陀に於ける市民の基本は出生であり之は適正にして凡ゆるデモクラチックな國に於て採用されてゐる原則である。吾々は之を破らうとする凡ゆる試みに反對し之を保持する事につとめねばならぬ。出生の代りに人種を以てする事は全然間違つた事である。市民權は堅固にして恒久的なものであり急速且つ易々と變更し得べきものではない」と論じてゐる。

將來の世界の進歩と平和

人種平等ご相互理解を基礎に實現

シーシーエフ首領が日本人に公正なれと放送

(オタワ發)戰後における社會的、[illegible]濟組織は人民による政治的、[illegible]濟的協調によつてのみ達成する[illegible]と共にシーシーエフの全國[illegible]コールドウエル代議士は先週シービーシー放送に於て言明し[illegible]國民は此の戰爭の初期に於て日系加奈陀人に對する取扱ひは不當であつたとして次の如く述べた[illegible]國際的に築かれたデモクラチックな[illegible]國家として[illegible]人種的宗教的觀念を撤[illegible]されなければならぬ。人類[illegible]は國際事情を基本とした社[illegible]においてのみ戰後世界は激動[illegible]と平和が保障されるのである[illegible]シーシーエフは、戰爭の[illegible]に於いて[illegible]に同化し得ざる人種の差別に關しては極度の[illegible]によつて之を[illegible]しなければならぬもの丈そ[illegible]諭じてゐる。一方忠誠にして法律を守る市民は人種や宗教や皮膚の色に拘りなく一般の市民同樣なる全的權利を與ふべきものである。より良き加奈陀と世界を將來らすために尊き生命が捧げられてゐる此の戰爭が過去のモメンターのために長引くことがあつてはならぬのである。

日本に忠誠表示の米二世市民權剝奪

(ワシントン發)ルーズヴエルト大統領は、議會を通過した日本に忠誠を表示せる米國生れ日系市民の市民權を剝奪し日本臣民として記錄する法案に七月三日署名した。ビッドル檢事總長は「右法律は三百人乃至千人に達するツーリーレーキ在留不忠誠市民の處置を決するため必要にして彼らは日本の戰爭にたいし忠誠を表示し米國々籍削除を希望する者なれば今後は彼らは敵國人として取扱はねばならぬ」と述べてゐる。

東西の戰況

米機再び日本を爆擊

(ワシントン發)米軍の超大爆擊機は先週金曜日第二回目の日本本土空襲を決行し今度は佐世保軍港と八幡製鐵所を爆擊した。右に關して東京發の同盟通信放送は米空軍が佐世保の南方長崎を爆擊、三機を擊墜したと言つてをり、一方大本營發表は十機以上の敵の飛行機が來襲したが直ちに擊退したとのみで擊墜の事には言及してない。

(パール・ハーバー發)米軍はサイパン島を七月八日完全に占領した旨米海軍太平洋艦隊司令部から發表された。此の戰ひで日本軍の戰死者は一万人以上、米軍の損害は六月廿八日までに戰死千七百四十四、戰傷九千七百五十二人。

(ワシントン發)「支那に於ける戰爭はあまり良くは行つてをらず我々は其の狀況について相當に心配してゐる」とルーズヴエルト大統領は新聞記者との會談に於て發表し「支那本土での戰爭は日本軍の進出を阻止し得てゐるとは思へず、支那沿岸を若し失つたら事態は重大化するが、それは一年前と比ぶれば然う惡くはなく今や聯合軍は日本の本土を空襲し得るところまで達してゐる」と語つた。

(聯合軍總司令部發表)フランスに上陸した聯合軍の作戰は豫定された程には進捗を見てゐないが、それかと云つて「不滿足」といふほどではない。一ケ月前に上陸作戰を決行してより思ふやうに進捗を見ない主因はドイツ軍が狂的に抗戰するのと六月の天候が過去廿五年間の最惡で聯合軍空軍の優勢さを全的に發揮し得ず英佛海峽の暴風雨で上陸に支障を及ぼしたからであると說明されてゐる。

(聯合軍總司令部發表)ノルマンデー半島のドイツ軍戰線の東端の要衝だつたカーン市は七月九日英・加軍の手によつて占領した。

(聯合軍總司令部發表)アイゼンハワー總司令官は獨逸側の盛んに發するロボツト・ボンブ(操縱者のない飛行機型の爆彈で獨逸側の新武器)はロンドン其の他英國南部の都市を混亂させるほかには大した効果のある武器ではないが聯合軍側では充分に之を防ぐ自信がないと言つてゐる。

(ロンドン發)一九四一年七月一日以來獨逸軍に占領されてゐた白ロシアの首都ミンスクは七月三日ロシア軍に奪還されたがロシア兵は更に東プロシヤ及びポーランド國境に向つて進擊しつゝあり、獨逸側のラジオ放送すら「敵は獨逸の玄關口に迫つてゐる」と叫んでゐる。

隔離收容所の殺人

(加州ツーリーレーキ發)當隔離收容所內の共同組合總支配人たる入見八百藏氏(四四)は七月二日午後十時半頃カーニバル見物の歸途自宅隣の合兄宅ポーチにおいて兇漢數名に襲はれ鋭利なる短刀にて頸動脈を刺され血迸るとなり倒れ、直に病院にはこばれたが途中絶命、犯人は計畫的に入見氏をつけての兇行の如きも何人の仕業か不明。

日本人雇用

レスブリッヂ市內で

(レスブリッヂ發)白人勞働者の不足から今度はレスブリッヂ・ランドリー會社で日本人を求めてゐる。問題は市會に廻附されて其許可を待つてゐるのであるが會社側では現在十五名の婦人を必要としてをり之が得られなかつたら捕虜收容所其他との契約を取消して仕事をへらすほかないと言つてをり差當つては日系婦人四名を市內に居住させることを市會との交涉問題になつてゐるのである。一方ブローダ・キャナリーは七月初めから作業を開始、日本人多數も就働中だが更に就働者を入れる爲市外に家を建てゝゐる。

看護婦見習

アルバータの病院で志望者を受理

二世娘で看護婦志望者はアルバータ州ヴェグレヴィルのゼネラル病院に申込んだらよいとヴイクトリアに居た事があり昨年春アルバータ大學醫科を卒業して目下右の病院に勤務してゐる栗田太郎氏からニュー・カナデアンに知らせて來た。同氏の妹でヘミングス茲顧及オシャワの病院で助手を勤めてゐたマリー嬢は既に看護婦見習生として右の病院から申込を受理されて九月の新學期から訓練を受ける事になつてをり申込は既に受付けてゐるのである。尚右のヴェグレヴィルといふ所はエドモントンの東八十哩の小さな町で病院はシスタース・オブ・ザ・チャリチー・オーダーが經營してゐるのである。看護婦見習生の資格はビー州の者ならシニア・マトリキュレーション程度、アルバータ州ならグレード十二である。期間は入學後見習生として十五ヶ月いるだけで最初の六ヶ月間は月五弗、次の年は月七弗、最後の年は月十弗を支給され衣食やユニフォームは支給される。

就働者減少で道路工事おくる

(晩香坡發)日本人勞働者が充分に居ないのでホープとプリンストン間の道路工事は今年中に完成することはむつかしいと州政府公共事業局のワードン技師は語つてゐる。最近ホープ方面の道路キャンプに働いてゐる日本人は八十七人、プリンストン側で百三十八人だけで技術の方では二千人の勞働者を必要とするのだがセレクチヴ・サーヴヰスの方で之を許さぬと發表してゐる。州政府レヴェルストツク附近のタフト道路キャンプは七月初めに閉鎖された。

廣告

元アレキサンダー街山崎旅館に止宿してゐた熊本縣人村上重太郎氏の現住所御知りの方は

ダリーンウッド 坂本宇之吉

ニューカナディアン (發行所) ビーシー州カスロー
在加日本人の爲の 無宗不黨の週刊紙
編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
(購讀料一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金六ケ月二弗 一ケ年四弗)

(社説)

再定住と基本的權利尊重

反動者流への緩和政策は無價値

[illegible]たるとエリテシたるとを問はず日系人に對するカナダの戰後政策は、米國に於てとられるであらうそれと密接なる關連を持つものだらうと云ふことは一般に認められてゐるところである。[illegible]國に於けるプログラムは、[illegible]州[illegible]戰の反動があるとは云へ、日系米人を米國の正常社會に再び吸收するといふ方向をとるものであるを明かである。而して斯る再吸收政策を可能ならしめるために[illegible]政府によつて米國市民の基本的權利をハッキリと認めるといふ政策がとられてゐるのであるが、[illegible]について理論上のみならず實際上に於て少からざる努力が拂はれ成功して來てゐるのである。

然るにカナダ側に於ける何の態度に、米國に於けるが如き誠意さが缺けてゐるといふことは寒心に堪へざるところである。そして此事はカナダ側の色々な出來事を米國のそれと比べて見る事によつて明かとなる。近く最近の事例は云ふまでもなく、日系カナダ市民の參政權をロッキー以東に於てさへ制束しようとしてゐる事である。米國においては再定住してゐる日系米人に投票權が與へられてゐるのみでなく、轉住所内に住る者ぞいつでも不在投票によつて參政權の行使が許されてゐるのである。

轉住と再定住と全面的就職――といふ米國側の再轉住政策と同じき政策こそは問題解決の最良の方法であるとカナダ政府も認とてゐるだらうことには充分なる證據がある。「コミショナー・オブ・ジャパニーズ・プレースメント」(日系人轉住局長)を任命し、それに從つたプログラムが過去二ケ年間續けられてきたのも、右の事を證示する決定的要因である。

然るに、財産の強制的處分、選擧權制限其他日系カナダ市民の基本的權利の制束の續行等が、この政府の政策に正反對するものであることは、最も感覺のにぶき政治家といへども認知しなければならぬ筈である。之らの事柄は色々な方面からの重壓にたいする政府の讓歩のために無理に行はれてゐるとしか見られないのであるが、斯うしたカナダ政策は、米國側と一致して行ひ得るであらうところの全面的問題解決の可能性をさまたげるものになるばかりであらう。而して之等の突如として發せられる各種のカナダ政策は、國際的平和條約がサインせられる場合に立至つた時、問題解決上不可能であつたばかりでなく、試みるとさへ無價値であつたことを證するに至るであらう。

日系學童の英語力不充分

カナダ市民となる上の重大缺陷

オンタリオ居住地學校の生徒に對して行はれた特別試驗の結果はインテリアタウンに於ける現存の教育組織の重大なる弱點を再び現はしたものである。右の試驗は學年末の進級を決定する基本とされたものであるが、生徒等の英語力が如何に重要であるかを明示したものであつた。進級に必要なる標準試驗をパスする事が出來なかつた生徒が驚くほど多數だつたのは何としても英語力の不足に歸せられる如くである。

此の事が意味するところが重大であるとと共に、右の弱點に打かつ困難さも明白である。

兒童教育については素晴らしい努力が拂はれてゐるにも拘らず、人種的に隔離されてゐる社會と學校における遊ぶ時間及びホームにおいて言葉の上に受ける強力なる影響は、學校の教室で生徒に與へる指導時間だけでは、とても差引けないのである。此のために、移動前の社會に於て進歩を見せてゐた子供らの英語力といふものは、やく發達してゐた上級生の間にあつては重大なる後退を示し、下級生には充分なる手始めの機會さへ與へられないでゐるのである。

此の故に、來るべき教師達の夏季講習會においては、此の重大事態に對處する努力を更新する事につき討究されることであらうと思はれる。英語力の最低標準を持つといふことは、カナダの學校に通ふ如何なる兒童にとつても、基本的な必要事であることが明白であるからだ。而してまた、吾々親達が希望してゐるところ、之らの子供達が全的保護を與へられたカナダ市民として正常社會に歸つて行く日の來る時に備へる上からしても此の英語力を充分に持つていよことは基本的に必須なことであるのだ。

米大統領選さよ日系市民の權利

日系米人の移動前には彼らは西部沿岸においても、ハワイにおいても選擧運動に活潑に參加したものである。ハワイでは多くの日系市民も立候補したものであるが、本土における同様に、人種的に團まつて投票するといふ傾向はなく、彼らの住む夫々の地域の黨派の動きに大体一致してゐたものであつた。

來る十一月の大統領選擧の結果には、戰時轉住局のプログラムの將來もかゝつてゐるため大なる關心が拂はれてゐるわけで、政府が變れば日系人の轉住政策も變更してくるのである。少數者集團にたいする憲法上の精神を堅持してきたルーズヴェルト大統領、大統領夫人、ウォレス副大統領、イキス内務長官、ビッドル司法長官等に代つて、若しも共和黨のデューイ、ブリッカーの人々の政權をにぎることになると、日系米人の運命は全然どうなるのであるか。共和黨の[illegible]者達は轉住局を非難して[illegible]るし、沿岸の反日者達は轉住局を解体して移動者の援助は[illegible]州及び司法省の監督下に預けよう。之は明年十一月の選擧にデューイ・ブリッカー大統領が勝つたとしての話である。一方大統領が續けて就任することになれば、選擧運動中は、よしんば日系市民の權利制束が主張せられるとしても日ケイ米人の憲法上の權利は[illegible]とられることになることを[illegible]までもない。

――パシフィック・シチズン

市民としての權利と義務

全的に保持されてゐる日系米市民

再定住したら普通市民と平等に取扱はれる

(シカゴ發)既報、移動日本人の状態を研究中なるシカゴ大學社會學教授ラヴイオレット博士は米國と加奈陀の日本人移動を比較して、夫は多くの點では同じであるが、米國側の状態は根本的には加奈陀の夫とは餘程異つたところがあるとて、米國では次の如きプログラムが採られてゐる事を指摘した

△日系米人の市民權を保持する事に努めてをり參政權も全的に保護されてきてゐる

△市民としての義務も遂行されてゐて日ケイ米人は軍隊にも徴集されてゐる

△「忠誠」と「不忠誠」に關しても隔離プログラムによつてハッキリ選わけが行はれ「不忠誠」組はツーリーレーキ・キャンプに收容されてゐる

△再轉住に關しても多くの時間と金がかけられてゐるが、其再轉ジウたるや文字通りのものであつて一度センターから「無期限」出所して再定ジウしたら當局の手を離れて全く普通の市民通りに扱はれる(轉ジウ局は出來るだけ早く解体出來るやうになることが望まれてゐる)

尚ラヴイオレット教授はアルバータ州でも一週間を過して來たのであるが「南部アルバータに移動しゐる日本人は戰後に移動しなければならぬかも知れぬと云ふ點に就ては大して氣にしてをらず相當數の人々は恒久的に落着くだらうと思ふ」と語つてゐた。

○

(レスブリッヂ發)移ジウ日本人の状態を調べたラヴイオレット博士は「日本人は其生活を建直す機會を與へられ、此國の社會と經濟生活の標準に達せしめるために政府の監督から決定的に解放されなければならぬ」とレスブリッヂ・ヘラルド紙の記者に語つた。

整備された米國の再定住プログラム

(ワシントン發)移動日系米人を轉ジウ所から外部に出所させて正常生活に復歸させるプログラムは今や完全なる基礎のもとに着々と進行して居るとマイヤー局長は發表し其實情を次の如く説明してる

△約二ケ年前に開始された移動日系米人の再定ジウに關しては三十八名のフィールド・オフィサー(就職斡旋其他に當る人)の他多くの團体や個人が援助してくれてゐて滿足なる調整が行はれてゐる

△出所して外部の正常社會に入る者は最早や外部に出ても受容れられて生活出來るであらうか否かを心配する必要はなくなつた。外部の四十八州の各地に再定ジウした者は既に二萬五千人に達してゐるので、是から出所する者は先發者がシャンとした正常生活を營んでゐる所又は其近くへ行く事が出來るのである

△各再定ジウ地では殆で凡ゆる種類の仕事が得られるし家も或所では他の所よりも容易に得られる。時々新聞には再定ジウ者に關する出來事が報道されるが夫らは例外であつて大部分は新聞の目にもとまらぬやうに靜かに成功裡に落着きつゝある

△再定ジウの試驗時代は既に過ぎ去り今や政策も規定も手續も完全になつて移動者がセンターを出て文字通りの正常社會に入れる迄は出來てゐるのである。

人種的寛容と正しい待遇

國内で實行されなければ戰での意義はない

(ニウヨーク發)六月中旬ニウヨークに於て開催されたアインシュタイン博士招待會席上、イケス内務長官、ニュージャージ州高等科學研究所長アイデロット博士其他の名士は人種的寛容と少數者にたいする公正待遇の必要を力説したがイケス長官は「國内に於る不寛容は、我々が今日想像も及ばぬ程の多大な犧牲を拂つて擁護しつつあるところの米國的民主々義的生活を破壊するものである」そてドイツ、イタリー及日本國民の解放を保障して、ローマ、ベアリン、東京へ軍隊を派遣しても國内における之ら各種系の人々に對して、我らが米國に參加する解放を拒否するやうでは戰の益もない。國内に於て一部の米國人が他の米國人に[illegible]のすきと我らの祖先の作つた[illegible]法によつて基本的權利であるところの平等待遇を拒否するならば、[illegible]我は精神にして世界各國民に我我の理想を[illegible]せしめ得ようと力説した。

「一世・二世・歸米」(六)

——雜誌「フォーチュン」より

日系米國人の移動史資料

再轉住の問題

ツーリレーキの收容者が將來に不安を抱くか、といふことよりも、[illegible]の九轉住所（センター）に居る多數なる者が如何に成り行くかと云ふ事の方がもつと重要問題である。登錄と書類のファイルにかけて忠良と見做された者は誰でも外出許可を與へられる。持ち切れぬほどの、公文書に身をかため、[illegible]紋の入つた身分證明書を持つて始めて轉出者の一人は東部へ向つて出發する。彼は汽車賃と一日三弗の小遣ひとそれに現金がなければ二十五弗の現金を支給される。

過去十二ヶ月間に一萬七千名の若者が[illegible]しくも外部へ轉住した。彼らは少數の例外を除いては獨身者か、獨身者又は子供のない夫婦者であつた。二世が二千[illegible]に[illegible]所した[illegible]で出てゆくのに[illegible]を[illegible]はねばならぬ。[illegible]の中にをるも外部が如何にも漠然と巨大な而も恐怖に充ちたところに見える。大勢一しよに詰込まれた事は如何にも腹の立つものではあつたが、其處への愛着心、保護力と云ふものは、却々克服し難いものがある。衞兵にまもられてゐる收容所の門を出てゆく時の若い二世は恐らく何處の誰よりも孤獨を感ずることであらう。彼は其の父が曾て契約勞働移民として經驗したよりも以上に人種的偏見に遭遇するのである。

若い二世を外部へ誘ひ出す最も強い磁石は既に東部に出て居る友人からの手紙である。外部の社會に躍進してゐる者はキャンプの友人に盛に書信するのが常である。大抵十八歲から三十歲までの夫れら新生活戰線をひらいてゆく人々は實に先驅者である。工場に、飲食店に、ホテルに、事務所に、はた又家庭の臺所に働く彼らは自身の爲めのみならず後進者の爲めにも將來を築きつゝあるのである。彼らの送る手紙には「ニューヨークでは僕らは何のレストラントに入つても食事が出來る」などゝ書いて小さい希望を傳へて來る。又「自分は汽車の中ではあまり人目を惹かなかつた」とか「シカゴでは私が日本人の顏をしてゐても誰も氣に止めないやうです」とか書いて寄こす。彼らは又シカゴのやうな大都會に出た者の爲めに唯一の社會的保護團体となつてくれる教會の人々のことを通信する。

彼らは人種的偏見の少い外部の社會に機會さへあれば何處へでも轉住させられてゐる。七ケ所の戰時轉住局地方局の係員は就職口を世話したり、農工業の雇主と相談したり、地方の人氣を調査したりして再轉住の途を開いてゐる。イリノイ州は他の何れの州よりも多く約四千人の日系人を轉住させてゐる。ウイネツク市の主婦達は二世の家庭働きを歡迎してゐる。斯うした事には流石のシカゴ・トリビューン紙でさへ騷ぎをしづめて居るのに、單りワイ[illegible]騷ぎ立てゝゐるのはハースト派諸新聞である。

オハイオ州の工業都市は方々のセンターから約千五百人を吸收して居る。東部の防衞區域へ出るには特別の許可を要するのであるが既にニューヨーク市には數百名の日系人が移つてをり、東北部の各州へも日増しに多く流れ込んでをる。中西部のウイスコンシン、モンタナ、アイオワ諸州にも數百名が分散して居る。

勿論日系人轉居の地域も多い。當局の扱つてゐる轉住者にたいして向けられる反對氣分は、熾烈戰がすんで、戰鬪傷病者の名が太平洋方面からのみ發表されるやうになつたら激化こそすれ、決して減少するやうな事はない。ユタ州はオグデン、ツートレーキを中心として附近に約二千名から撤退者を收容してゐる。最初の頃はだまつて入れて居たが、遂に最近同州勞働當局は日系人に營業鑑札を下附せざるやうツーレーキ市廳に對して請願書を提出した。コロラド州へも二千人ばかり入つた。併し最近のハースト派のデンバー・ポスト紙等の運動や差別法案に依つて其處も騷々しくなつて來た。コロラド州々會議員ウエーン・ヒル氏は先頭兵營から特別休暇を得て歸還し、米國陸軍曹長の軍服姿で州議會に現はれて、極力排日土地法を通過させるやうに奮鬪した。陸軍の滿期に近い彼は語つて曰く「米國の自由を擁護する爲めには戰死をも厭はぬと同樣に、自分は此の爲めになら進んで政治的死に就くであらう」と。彼は非常なる喝采を博した。しかし下院は此の排日土地法を通過して了つた。上院では十五對十二で夫を否決した。

アリゾナ州は近年人種排擊といふ惡酒にうかれ廻つてゐたので[illegible]當局は日系人を其處へはやらうとしなかつた。一年前の事である。アリゾナ州知事は日系人には煙草一箱でも數日前に新聞紙上の其の物の必要な理由を掲載し、知事の承認を得るに非ざれば何品といへども賣ることまかりならぬと云ふ珍法案に署名した。此の法律は僅數ヶ月の實施後、憲法違反なる事が判明せられた。

此のアリゾナ州排日法案は單に戰時轉住局から新に轉住した五十七名を目的としたものではなく、戰前既にアリゾナ州内に住んでゐた日系人六百三十二人をも[illegible]せんとするものであつた。彼らは多く[illegible]のはげしい野菜業を經營して相當の一派をなして居る。

併し一萬七千人の年齡が若く家庭的にも束縛の少い、而も割合に大膽な二世も出るには出たが、其の再定住といふ最大難關は未だ解決してゐない。系累のない青年の數にも限りがある。以前には志願兵のみを入隊せしめてゐた陸軍は今春からは二世を召集し、黑人と同樣特殊部隊を編成することにした。此の新制度に依つて數千人は片が付くだらう。併し重要な問題は大きな家族連れや老人組である。日本人の家族主義といふ排他的結合性に期待をかけて、當局には轉住した多くの青年男女が[illegible]つて彼らの親や幼い弟妹を呼寄せるものと思つてゐる。自ら[illegible]であるといふ自信たつぷりの[illegible]の二世は恐らく自分の家族をきう何時までも囲ひの中に置きたくはなからう。

併しセンター内には、まだ[illegible]の出來さうもない年端のゆかぬ子供數人をかゝへて居る家族が澤山ある。センターにをれば、食事、住居、教育、醫療すべて無料である。しかのみならず、月十六弗から十九弗の衣服費も支給されるのに、小さい足手まといの子供を連れてまでも、外部に出て新生活を始めやうとする父親は[illegible]氣がいる。農家は中西部の[illegible]作方法の異る所に行つて農業を始めることをかなり恐れてゐる。それかといつて日傭勞働者として雇はれるのには年が老過ぎて居る。[illegible]多くの一世は[illegible]は小賣商、貿易商、卸、仲買業の商賣をやつて居た者もある。加州の小東京のやうに密集した所では日系人同志が自然融通する一つの業團を構成する事が出來た。恐らく將來は二度と、さうした小東京は見られないであらう。

とすれば、明日の日からでも、[illegible]人の太平洋沿岸[illegible]が許されても、[illegible]のまゝの生活に[illegible]いふ事は容易に出來ない。[illegible]轉住は別として、彼らの愛して來た空地は二ヶ年の中にすつかり荒さがつて了つた。自己の土地を所有する少數の者は[illegible]には[illegible]へつても、東部の人達は[illegible]く新しい生活事態を築かねばならないだらう。現在の[illegible]は[illegible]らく[illegible]をつかしきく想像してゐるものとはすつかり變つてゐる。

[illegible]には、[illegible]の金を受ける事を潔しとしなかつた人々も、[illegible]も外部もまだ[illegible]かも知れた。武士は喰はねど[illegible]的[illegible]を[illegible]にも[illegible]するわけにいかぬ。市民權のある息子が安定になつても、相當大きな家族を[illegible]するやうになつても、[illegible]あくせく外で働いて來た老人達は生れてはじめての休みを云ふものを味つた。月給働きばかりして來た年老た獨身者の多くは戰前にセンターほどよい所はないと云つて喜んで居る。

戰爭が勃發して二年餘、そして、當局が其の二十四ヶ月間に二萬五千人の日系人を再轉住せしめ得たならば（當局ではそれ以上を期待してをるが）それは上出來であらう。それでもツーレーキ・インターシキャンプの約二萬以上の人數を背にしても、尚四萬五千人位の數がセンターに殘り、公衆の負擔を受けつゝある事になる。[illegible]者が二萬五千にせよ。四萬五千にせよ、一九四二、三年の[illegible]「[illegible]收容」は將來米國人の[illegible]す問題となり、結局[illegible]ゲーション[illegible]に對したもの[illegible]より他に途はあるまいと思ふ。

梅雨

ツーレーキ　森明星

杉の香のにがき山里梅雨寄る
[illegible]

パルプ伐る手先敏捷の襲ひ來ぬ夕日耕つと蚊柱崩る樹はとり

レグエルストク　靜香

うつり來て淋し山家のわび住ゐ子等はのび行くいと變りなく

久方の日和にのびし桑をまびき夕餉の膳にひたしそへなむ

何時の日にまたあひ見なむ無二の友すこやかなれと祈り暮さむ

グリンウッド　絹子

雨あがり洋傘托せば道のべの蟲草なきつゝかける友の子

心なくつみし木の葉にむしくもの小さきを見ぬ殺しかねたり

ライラクは紫に咲きぬ行き家のあるじのかみもいと白くて

一とせは歸るを思ひぬ二とせは來る年詠みて三とせむかへぬ

思はじな三度の夏に逢はんとて移り來りしこの町ならねど

グリンウッド　ケー子

悪戯せし吾子を連れ行き詫びるまに子等は遊びぬむつまじげに

珍らしき鳥の鳴く音にさそはれて庭に出て聞く雨の晴れまに

今日も亦ひねもすあめにとざされて無沙汰の友に文書きにけり

グリンウッド　さみどり

庭の上に寄生ふ力のたくましき咲き出ず花はまづしくもよし

學終へて世に出る希望の若人に開かるゝとびらの餘りにも狹きは

レモンクリーキ　きよ子

移り來て早や二た年の期經ちぬ伸び行く子等に心せかるゝ

子と學ぶ老女の我は愚かれど母なる魂で導びきてみむ

貧しらのくらしにあれどたくましき夫のかひなに心和やむ

アルバータ　竹安生

何時とても憶はぬ世にはあられども時にひとしほとむすべなし

すさみゆく己が心にきがしつゝゆくもたづなのゆるむひまなし

ゆきかへりみゆるかぎりはみなる伏屋日々に馴れゆくこの心かな

ながき陽にしたきてしみる心かも千草の中の花のいろ〳〵

Hello There..... with t.m.k.

HELLO THERE! . . . The two-and-a-half-years since Pearl Harbour have been chaotic, haven't they? For many, the times are still unsettling; for some, the upheavals are not as violent as they were, and life begins to mark a calmer pattern. But, what drastic changes, you and I have seen!

Once upon a time, from my front porch I could see the trees of Central Park in the distance towards the south, and the slopes of Burnaby to the east. Today I see only the houses across the narrow street, still unpaved and dusty. Once I had but to raise my eyes to the unchanging line of mountains framed within the window of my pantry, but now my kitchen window looks out on a tiny square of a backyard, and the impersonal back of a house on another street. The sky is flat, unrelieved, except for a pair of poplars braced against the wanton breezes. Sometimes, when I gaze out on this limited view, my mind's imagination etches above the visible and sagging rooftops those remembered guardians of the Narrows . . . the Lions. Because I knew them once, they are with me always.

I have also, in my little garden-plot, a tiny spruce, barely five inches high. This spruce came from Sandon, and after I had transplanted it in the heat of last summer, its survival worried me all the following winter. This spring it brought forth beautiful new green tips that look ever so cheerful against the dull gray earth. It reminds me, too, of those giant spruces on the North Shore. It reminds me, too, that there are other growing things in the garden that bring color and health to the table . . . thick firm stalks of the tomato plant, already sprouting flowers promising round, red fruit for the salad. Rows of tall, green "nappa" . . . crisp of stalk and perfect of leaf . . . and the Kentuckies, climbing higher and higher on their poles, soon to be festooned with the long beans destined as dish of 'tempura' . . . These wholesome fruits of my labour, hugging so close to the good earth, ease the ache of the memories of creeks and canyons and primeval forests . . . of Capilano and Stanley Park . . . the inlets . . . beaches . . . and rocky promontories rising from a salt sea.

The neighbours accentuate the change from the old life in B. C to this. They are as different as the scenery is different. The born and bred Ontarian is reserved. He is chary of speech or friendliness toward strangers. Even after one has broken through his reserve, and has become familiar enough to exchange views on the temperamental weather, he remains aloof. I haven't decided whether this trait stems from a consciousness of superiority or a guard against timidity. Nevertheless, it is a characteristic the Ontarian admits himself.

* * *

Ontario, The Metropolis

On the other hand, those immigrants from the British Isles are totally different. They are cheerful, and they share their cheer with friendly words and deeds in a surprising assortment of dialects from Belfast to the Tweed, from Devonshire to Stoke-on-Trent . . . and native Londoners. My ears listen to the Irish brogue, the Scottish burr, and the broader speech of the south, the delightful Cockney. As if these weren't enough, I met a Negress from El Paso, Texas, who had the most fascinating drawl, soft and leisurely; a Jamaican with a decided British accent; and East Indian from Mysore whose English has a quaint and musical accentuation. And, being close to the Yankees I hear often the twang of Americans. Altogether, this varied mixture of accents is going to do things to my own speech and I often wonder what I sound like now.

Here, too, there are definite class distinctions between rich and poor, between educated and not, between Anglo-Saxon and "foreigner". A foreigner is anyone who is not a born-and-bred Anglo-Saxon-Ontarian.

* * *

LACK OF EDUCATION IN UNSKILLED LABOR GROUP

Another surprising thing about the people here is their indifference to higher and more specialized education. This indifference is especially notable among the wage-earners that live in these cramped little streets. They are neither rich nor poor. They eat well, and dress well, and seem to enjoy living. But their children don't seem to care about finishing High School if they go at all and they go right into the long list of unskilled labour. Of course the war may have something to do with this neglect of education, which fact, I think, is going to pay bad dividends. This lack of schooling is reflected in their vague and blind sort of thinking. Instead of questioning they accept.

This being one of the oldest inhabited parts of Canada, you expect a set way of living, but I hardly expected the sort of ignorance I did meet. To a British Columbian, the life here is a step back into history. There isn't that western vitality and progressiveness we knew in B. C. I suppose that is why, although intolerance is a deeply rooted thing here, related action is neither so combustible or so [illegible] as it is on the west coast. You feel a lethargy over everything.

* * *

EDUCATION THE MEDIUM OF REAL LIVING

The recent socialist upheaval may be an indication of coming changes, may be an indication of new vigour within the industrial citizenry. Whatever the trend, we certainly need to discard moss-eaten traditions that are kept only for tradition's sake, and which hinder progress during this transition from era to era. Certainly, the sooner we improve education systems so that they fit the needs of the people rather than merely decorate the surface, the quicker will the parents and the youth realize that without education, life remains on the level of mere existence, that through education life becomes real living. My goodness! the cheek of these wild and woolly westerners daring to question the long-established civilization of the eastern provinces! Perhaps . . . but age will show its wrinkles and stiffening arteries! Too bad Ponce de Leon never found the Elixer of life.

. . . and if we thought that we might start a new life in these provinces east of the Rockies, we have been hampered by the orders-in-councils affecting only the Japanese Canadian. A particularly unpleasant reminder of the past is the new amendment to the Elections Act; namely: Clause 5 of Bill 135. I hesitate to even guess at the purpose behind that clause, but its meaning is clear. Once again we are to be throttled from taking part in the voice of Canada. This time we are to be thoroughly disfranchised throughout Canada, not just in B. C.

* * *

HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG . . . ?

Now you can see every Nisei in every camp, town and city, must lay, with good heart and perseverance, the foundation of their future on the solid rock of their individual steadfastness and initiative. We must put by for our sons and daughters a heritage rich in achievement, in loyalty and integrity, to sustain them in any turn of destiny.

— 0 —

Well, enough for this time. I wish you joy in your gardening, and good luck in your endeavours, wherever you are—from McGillivray Falls through the ghost towns, to Raymond and Winnipeg London, Hamilton, Orillia to Montreal.

The Looking Glass

The drama club had just finished its presentation of a "Pageant of the School Year," when Hanako, noticing what must have been a vacant smile, asked, "Does it bring back memories?"

Well, it did and it didn't. At that moment our one-track mind was more occupied with political reflections than with memories of our own public school days.

Despite its awkwardness, the drama club's effort was a brave one and the school kids seemed to appreciate it more than they did the graduation ceremony itself. This, we thought, is just because everything the drama club 's staging is so familiar to them . . . a bashful barefoot beau in school days . . . a witch, a ghost and a jack-o-lantern . . . away in a manger and three kings from the Orient . . . roses are red, violets are blue, a valentine for you . . . Hail, Kootenay Lake School, we sing to thy praise . . . All of it is real to these kids,—a part of the never-ending train of experiences that day by day fashion their minds, their ideas, their beliefs and outlook.

This is the process of education —Canadian education that fits these children of a segregated Japanese community for a future as Canadians. We wondered if Mayor Cornett or Mr. Reid, M. P., or Senator Griesbach had been present, what thoughts might have been present, what thoughts might have passed through their minds, if any, at the sight of three silver-winged angels, dark-headed and almond-eyed, singing, "Christ, the Lord, is risen today . . ."

It's no mere accident, we thought, that teachers and educators who have worked among children of any minority group, emerge as their champions against a society ill with narrow, bigoted prejudices.

* * *

. . . Most folk seem to think that we inhabitants of the "ghost towns" lead a "rather quiet life." True, enough, but it has its noisy moments.

Toronto may boast its hot spots, Montreal its zoot suiters, and Hamilton its sophy-eds. But Lakeside Villa has had a wildcat hunt.

Laddie came sniffing around last night about 1:00 o'clock, so just before turning in I gave him a few leftover sandwiches. Ten minutes later all the barking, the yelping, spitting and growling just outside our back-window got me out of bed. And there was neighbor Kaname, with flashlight and red pyjamas, poking with a long stick into one end of a pile of brush. At the other end was Laddie, yelping for dear life. And somewhere in the middle was the wildcat, spitting a snarl of defiance to the world. Laddie had treed him on top of our outhouse (biffy, to you, Billie), but when Kaname rushed to the scene, the cat—about two feet long and fawn in color—had jumped into the brush pile where we couldn't reach him. But we closed in—gradually and cautiously —with long sticks and a rising volume of yelping and snarling. Then, a poke and a sudden burst of action. Our wild friend made a sudden dash out of the pile and up a near-by tree. We rushed him there—cautiously, of course—but taking advantage of our Fabian tactics, the cat took to the road, and then disappeared among the trees along the beach. Laddie, Kaname and I gave chase. But the latter two, in slippers and pyjamas gave up soon. Laddie might still be sniffing around.

I almost forgot to mention that the rest of Lakeside Villa slept through the entire commotion without so much as a stir. No wonder they find the ghost town kind of dead at times.

Thanks From The San.

The Patients' Library of the New Denver Sanatorium expresses its sincere thanks to the anonymous contributor of eleven volumes post-marked Vernon. The volumes arrived and are now on the shelves, and since direct acknowledgment and thanks is not possible, the patients hope that the anonymous friend will accept this letter via print.

Noted Music Teacher To Lecture At New Denver Summer School

NEW DENVER, B. C. — A two weeks course in music under the instruction of C. E. Findlater at Bay Farm will be added to the four weeks of Summer School which are to be held here for the teachers of the Interior Housing schools.

Mr. Findlater, who is the organizer of the Elgar Choir, volunteered to give this course to the teachers in Slocan during his summer vacation which he and his wife plan to spend in the Nelson-Slocan area.

The two weeks' course will be quite intensive and in all phases of music as he plans to have about five hours' work daily on the subject.

* * *

Greener pastures in the east beckoned to six teachers last week and slashed the already sorely depleted teachers staff of Lemon Creek and New Denver.

From Lemon Creek, Gladys, Miyo and Mits Goromaru left for Hamilton accompanied by their mother while Irene Uchida and Sumi Koyanagi relocated to Toronto. The New Denver school said "adieu" to Chizuko Shimano who departed for Haliburton, Ont.

New Building Planned For Lemon Creek High

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—Plans are being considered to move the Lemon Creek High School classes from the elementary school to a building of its own for the coming school term by the local High School P. T. A. The high school has been holding evening sessions since last fall in the elementary school buildings.

Under the new plan, classes will be held in both the morning and the evening in order to give the students adequate time and lessons on all subjects. It is expected that 130 to 140 pupils will make up the enrollment next September.

The construction of the building will be handled by volunteer labor and the expense is expected to be covered by funds in the P.T.A. treasury and by donations.

There will be a slight change in the teaching staff as Mrs. J. Avis will be leaving for Trail. Miss M. Hirayama, who formerly taught in the elementary school will take over Mrs. Avis' duties. Others on the staff are: D. Ewing, Miss H. Hurd, Miss G. Hamilton, Rev. T. Komiyama and K. Ebisuzaki.

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—The second graduation and closing exercises of the United Church Kindergarten was held on July 1 in the School Hall and was well attended by the parents and friends of the graduating children.

A well-arranged program of songs and games by the children entertained the audience. The graduation ceremony was featured by the presentation of certificates to 41 children.

Messages of congratulations were extended by Mr. J. S. Burns, supervisor, Mr. J. Yamashita on behalf of the Hakko-kai, Mrs. T. Yamashita representing the Mothers' Meeting and Rev. T. Komiyama spoke for the Church.

* * *

The Rev. W. P. Bunt, Superintendent of Home Missions for B. C. of the United Church of Canada was a visitor to Lemon Creek recently. A large congregation of both young people and the older generation filled the Church to capacity at the service at which the Superintendent was the guest preacher. Rev. Bunt brought a message which made a great impression on the young people of the Church.

Six days of camp life were enjoyed by the C.G.I.T. groups of the United Church at a summer camp held on the shores of Slocan Lake. Girls from the Slocan Anglican Church joined the party making over twenty camp enthusiasts in all. The girls had a thoroughly good time under the capable and experienced leadership of Miss Wilna Thomas, W.M.S. Secretary for Younger Groups of the United Church of Toronto. Other leaders at the camp were Miss Helen R. Hurd, Aya Suzuki, Molly Hirayama and Mrs. Kazue Omori.

Greenwood High Holds Ceremony:

Bishop Gives Awards at Sacred Heart

GREENWOOD, B. C.—The second annual graduation exercises at the Sacred Heart School held on June 25 in the Jewel Theatre saw eighteen graduates receive their diplomas and five students presented honor and general excellence awards. The presentation of the awards was made by the most Rev. Martin M. Johnson, D.D. Bishop of Nelson.

A one-act play entitled "Review of Nations" in which many of the world's different nationalities were enacted by the students was one of the features on the program.

Appropriate songs and hymns for the occasion were sung by the Sacred Heart School glee clubs and the Select Chorus

The students of the graduating class were as follows: Paul Nakamachi, honor award for Christian Doctrine, Irene Uegama, Fumiko Yamamoto, Anna Fujisawa, Yoshiharu Aura, scholastic awards (in order of merit—second place tied); Pauline Asano, Anthony Fukumura, Angela Ichikawa, Chieko Ikeda, Eiichi Imai, Ichiye Isomura, James Nasu, George Nose, Satoko Shigematsu, Toshitane Shigematsu, George Shinde, Kimi Sokugawa and Hikoichi Wakabayashi.

The Salutatory address was delivered by Fumiko Yamamoto and the valedictorian was Irene Uegama.

Guest speaker for the occasion was Mayor MacArthur.

* * *

The Greenwood High School once again closed its doors for the summer holidays and students and teachers laid aside their books until the opening of the new terms in September after the graduation exercises which were held at the Masonic Hall on June 23.

Scholarship awards and prizes donated by the school board were presented by Dr. G. A. [illegible] to the leader of each grade. [illegible], Toshihiro Tanaka, Gr. 9 and George Fujisawa, Gr. 10 received special prizes and honor awards were presented to the following: Marionne Miyagishima, Showney Higashi, Toshio Ishii, Hisashi Matsuzaki, Kathleen Okawa, Toshihiro Tanaka, and George Fujisawa.

* * *

Grand Forks School Has Large Promotion List

GRAND FORKS, B. C. — Nisei pupils who successfully won promotion to upper grades at the Central School were listed in the Grand Forks Gazette as follows:

To Gr. 9: Misao Arai, Yasuo Hamamoto, Kitsuye Sugimoto. To Gr. 8: Sammy Nakatani, Teddy Nakamichi, Toshio Takasaki. To Gr. 7: Kazumi Morino. To Gr. 6: Kinuko Maekawa, Hideo Takasaki. Promoted from Gr. 6 to 7: Kaoru Yoshida. To Gr. 5: Toshio Kondo, Shigeru Mori, Mary Nakatani, Kenneth Nakamichi, Minoru Sugimoto, Shigeyuki Yoshida. To Gr. 4: Yukiko Arai, Masato Kikuta, Hiroshi Kondo, Yoshiko Matsuo, Yueko Mori, Naomi Nakamichi, Ruth Nakatani, Kiyoko Tanaka, Kazuyo Tsumura. To Gr. 3: Noriko Kondo, Seiji Matsuo, Yo Nakatani, Miyoko Nishi, Yukio Takasaki, Yoko Uyeyama. To Gr. 2: Kazuye Sugimoto, Kiyoko Takasaki, Ronald Nishi.

Mike Maruno Plays On Revelstoke Nine

REVELSTOKE, B. C.—The Revelstoke Review, listing promotions in the Revelstoke public school, announces the following names among others: Aiko Jinnouchi, Chiyeko Fukuyama, Yotaro Wakita, Yasuko Wakita, Satoshi Sakamoto, Kyo Hashimoto and Saburo Ogino.

* * *

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—Mike Maruno, classy hurler and shortstop in by-gone days of the Asahis, is still carrying on with baseball, playing for the Revelstoke [illegible] the [illegible] League, [illegible] [illegible], Salmon Arm, [illegible] and Vernon.

Continued from Page 1.

Urge Action by Mr. King on Franchise

Liberal senators (spelt with a capital "L") Mr. Dexter reports, made a strong attack on the section when it came before the Senate. An amendment to strike the section from the Bill was only narrowly defeated, and in the alternative an amendment introduced by Hon. J. H. King, government leader in the Upper House, was finally adopted, limiting the scope of the bill to groups already disenfranchised "at the time of the passing of the act."

"In degree, the amended bill was less open to criticism but the principle of racial discrimination remained," said Mr. Dexter.

That fact is likely to raise considerable discussion when the matter comes up before the House of Commons, he wrote:

"Because of the amendment in the Senate, the bill must now come back to the House of Commons. It will undoubtedly receive a very different reception than it did when Mr. McLarty first introduced it.

"There are technical dificulties in the way of getting rid of the discrimination section. No one in the Commons can move that the objectionable section be stricken out. The rules forbid such a motion when the House has already approved of it on three occasions—first, second and third reading. Where the will exists, way can usually be found, and it will be surprising if some method cannot be discovered whereby this section can be knocked out."

* * *

The Ottawa Journal, a traditional Conservative organ, but one which from years back has manifested an eminently fair attitude on racial questions, editorially gives a practical suggestion for action in the House of Commons, to dispose of such technical difficulties mentioned by Mr. Dexter.

It follows up an early protest of June 19 against Section 5 with "An Appeal to Caesar," urging that Prime Minister King use "his prestige and influence to have this measure killed."

Declares the Ottawa paper:

That measure, denounced rightly by Toronto Saturday Night as a "cowardly device", had been amended by the statute books of a freedom-loving country. The amended measure . . . "still is based on the hateful Nazi doctrine of racial discrimination, still is antagonistic to British and democratic principles, still is a blot on Canadian citizenship, and still violates a pledge given by the Government and Parliament of Canada. In addition, this measure as it stands gives to one province — British Columbia — the right to disfranchise people in the other eight provinces of this country. It raises issues, and threatens precedents, false, shoddy and dangerous.

"The churches of Canada, Protestant and Catholic, have protested against this legislation. It was torn to pieces, its immoral basis shattered by great speeches in the Senate by Senators Bench, Lambert, Buchanan and Wilson. No defence has been offered for it except that of temporary political gain—political advantage from racial prejudice.

"In such circumstance . . . The Journal appeals to Prime Minister King to use his prestige and influence to have this measure killed. This is legislation which runs counter to all his instincts, which he as a liberal and democrat, and with enlightened ideas about the meaning of citizenship, cannot but oppose . . .

". . . we shall hope to see him rise in his place in the House of Commons, when consideration of this bill is resumed, and demand that this legislation be killed."

B. C.'s REACTION VARIED

British Columbia's reaction, though limited thus far, has been interesting, with the Vancouver Daily Province, by no means a supporter of the King Government, cautiously protesting that "it was certainly not desirable that a great principle of citizenship should be violated merely to control a temporary situation."

On the other hand, the Nelson Daily News, possibly upset by evacuee settlements in Kootenay West, urges that "the attractive theory of equality for all in the franchise must give way to other practical considerations." These "practical considerations", however, of which the only one mentioned is alleged influential "bloc voting" by Japanese Canadian citizens, are easily recognized as very weak attempts to rationalize a stereotyped prejudic . Certainly it has not been found necessary to disenfranchise, say for instance, citizens of Italian origin despite their concentration in the same electoral district.

* * *

The Political Pattern Is Confused

The Nelson paper gives a slant on the political situation involved, trying to suggest apparently that "bloc" voting by Japanese Canadians would be favorable to the C.C.F.

In actual fact the pattern of political interests is a very confused one.

Torchy Anderson, reporting from Ottawa for the Vancouver Province (and incidentally his interpretation of the effect of the Senate amendment to section 5 as reported July 8 does not seem to be the correct one, nor does the editor of the Toronto Star appear to understand it fully), writes that "Leader Coldwell of the C.C.F. is ready to reiterate his party's determination to see that there is no discrimination against the Japanese in the matter of the franchise . . . even if it endangers certain seats in British Columbia."

The Winnipeg Free Press, a consistent supporter of the present Liberal administration, has emerged as the leading critic of the attempt to curtail Nisei civil rights. An article on July 8, recalling "the great fight against racial discrimination in the last war", describes the efforts of the Liberal Party in 1917 and later to defeat the Wartime Election Act of that year which contained substantially similar racial discrimination in the franchise.

LIBERAL PAPER & CCF

"Until the amendments to the Election Act were introduced on June 8 last, the Liberal record in this regard was without blemish," the Winnipeg paper said. And while a vigorous critic and opponent of C.C.F. socialist doctrine, it has praise for the B.C. section of that party for its upholding of basic citizenship rights for all Canadians.

[illegible]

the Liberal Senators present at the time voted against it (Mr. King's amendment disqualifying Japanese Canadian citizens). The government carried the measure in the Senate only with the aid of Conservative senators, most of whom vigorously applauded it."

It would appear that the diverse cross-currents evident in the controversy cut through political alignments.

The most important fact is that the attempt to circumscribe a certain group of citizens on racial grounds alone is a dangerous threat to the aspirations of every true Canadian; anxious to see the full development and realization of a genuine Canadian citizenship and nationhood. The storm of protest they have raised is a significant sign that these aspirations are conscious and concrete and growing in power and influence.

Nurses Training Classes Open to Nisei Girls In Prairie Hospital

Nisei girls interested in going into training as nurses are urged to write to the Vegreville General Hospital, Vegreville, Alta., a letter from Dr. Taro Yoneda advises The New Canadian.

Dr. Yoneda, a former Victoria resident, who graduated last spring from the University of Alberta medical school, is now an interne at the hospital.

He reports that one Nisei girl, his sister, Mary, who served as a hospital aide at Hasting Park and Tashme Hospital, has already been accepted for training by the hospital and will enroll early in September when classes are resumed. Applications are being received from now up till that time.

Dr. Yoneda advises that Vegreville is a small prairie town, 80 miles east of Edmonton. The general hospital and nursing school are operated by the Sisters of Charity order.

Requirements for admission are Senior Matriculation standing for students from British Columbia, or its equivalent, or Grade XII for Alberta students.

The only fee required is an admission fee of $15. Nurses are paid $5 a month after the first six months, then $7 during the second year, and $10 in the final year. Room, board and uniforms are supplied.

Further information will be supplied on request. Write to the Sister Superior, General Hospital, Vegreville, Alta.

Orange Blossoms... and such stuff

TSUKADA - AIDA

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the United Church in New Denver in the evening of June 28th when Miss Sakae Aida, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eitaro Aida of New Denver was married to Mr. Fred Hideo Tsukada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Torakichi Tsukada of Sandon.

The bride, gowned in traditional white was attended by her sister, Aiko and Miss Lily Kurita who were dressed in pink and azure blue gowns of net. The groom was attended by the bride's brother, Mr. Duval Aida. Rev. T. Komiyama of Lemon Creek officiated at the lovely ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the New Market Hotel.

The bridal couple will spend a few days in Sandon after which they will be leaving for Toronto where the groom has resided for fourteen years.

KITAGAWA - KOBUKE

Picture Butte was the scene as Miss Masako Kobuke, formerly of Mission, B. C. exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Yaichi Kitagawa formerly of Vancouver at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church recently.

* * *

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced of Toshiko, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tsuneo Obata, formerly of Cumberland, B. C. to Mr. Nobukatsu Aoki, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Aoki of Summerland, B C. The betrothal took place in New Denver on May 9.

The baishakunins were Mr. Y. Yamamura and Mr. A. Matsunoshita.

Winnipeg Niseiettes at Y.W.

Opening of 'Teen Canteen' Feted

WINNIPEG, Man.—A "Teen Canteen" opened especially for the young people, has been organized by the remaining Niseiettes in Winnipeg in the playroom of the local Y.W.C.A.

On June 22, the grand opening of the canteen was held and was a huge success. Delicious sandwiches were served by the girls and novelty dances were conducted by Miss Jean Blackwell for the evening's entertainment. Music for the dances was through recordings of top notch bands.

Familiar faces to many friends here were Charles Omori of Ft. William and Muts and Mas Terakita of Neys, Ont.

On June 29, a special Canteen evening was called in honor of Cpl. Robert Kitajima, a Hawaiian born Nisei who is now serving in the United States Army Air Force. He was visiting Miss Molly Enta on his furlough from the training centre at Orlando, Florida.

The Niseiettes express their deepest thanks for the kind support from all the young people and special thanks go to Miss Jean Blackwell, Mrs. Scambler, Yoshiyo Hikida and Emy Nishioka who are making these canteen evenings a success.

WRA Relocation Program Moving According to Plan

WASHINGTON—Restoration of evacuees to normal living outside relocation centres is now on a well-established basis and moving forward at a steady pace, D.S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, said recently.

"Since its modest beginning approximately two years ago the program of evacuee resettlement has developed to its present stage where a network of 38 WRA field offices and many organized groups and individuals are actively helping evacuees to relocate and become satisfactorily adjusted, he stated.

"No longer need an evacuee resident of a centre wonder how he will be accepted and how he will make his living in an outside city or town. With 25,000 evacuees resettled in normal communities in all 48 states and the District of Columbia, an evacuee who now leaves a centre will probably resettle in or near a community where persons of Japanese descent are already members in good standing.

WITHOUT NOTICE

"Jobs are available in all lines of work in most localities. Housing is easier to find in some places than in others. The newspapers carry stories once in a while about the trouble an evacuee of a group of evacuees had in gaining acceptance. These are the exceptions. For every such case there are thousands of successful instances of relocation that have taken place quietly and without newspaper notice.

The experimental stage of relocation is over. The policy, regulations and procedures are well established to enable evacuees to leave relocation centres and to resettle in communities of their choice where they can lead normal lives in every sense of the word."

Tule Lake Segregee Slain By Unknown Assailant

SAN FRANCISCO—The War Relocation Authority announced that Yaozo Hitomi, 44, general manager of community co-operative enterprises at the Tule Lake segregation center, was stabbed to death on the night of July 2.

Hitomi, an alien and a former Sacramento, Calif., insurance man, was stabbed through the throat, apparently with a long-bladed knife, the WRA reported. His body was found where it had fallen against the porch of an apartment adjoining his at the segregation centre.

District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc, country has started an investigation.

It was reported that Mrs. Hitomi told camp officials that the murder followed repeated threats on Hitomi's life. The WRA declared, however, that she was unable to identify the source of the threats.

Hitomi was described as a prosperous insurance agent in Sacramento prior to the evacuation in 1942. The WRA said he was a "popular and influential leader" at the camp.

London Groups Wire Parliament Members

By George Obokata

LONDON, Ont.—Joining the multitude of protesting groups all across Canada against the proposed disfranchisement of Japanese Canadians, the London Niseis called an emergency meeting and wires of protest were sent to various Parliament members.

Wires were dispatched to Prime Minister Mackenzie King, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F., and Col. Geo. A. Drew by the Nisei group while the London Japanese Advisory Committee wired the Prime Minister. Wires were also sent to the Governor-General Earl of Athlone, besides other members of Parliament by individual Caucasians and groups.

The London Japanese Advisory Committee which is composed of thirty representatives of Church, Educational and Labor organizations in a wire to the Prime Minister contended that section 5 in the bill was Nazi in principle and not in harmony with Canadian democratic ideals.

The London Japanese Canadian Group declared in a wire to the Prime Minister that the principles of British fairplay and justice instilled in the minds of the Canadian born was being disrupted and asked "Is this what you call democracy?"

Further dispatches were made to M. J. Coldwell, CCF M. P. requesting the party's full support. A wire to Col. Geo. A. Drew premier of Ontario stating "we trust your government will uphold the principles and qualities of the four freedoms for which our boys are fighting" drew as a reply:

"Bill one three five referred to is a federal matter stop is outside jurisdiction of province."

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the very generous donation from Mr. Y. Oda and Mrs. T. Mizuguchi.

Obituary Notice

FINAL RITES MINISTERED FOR REV. KYUICHI NOMOTO

Final funeral rites were held for Rev. K. Nomoto, former Steveston and New Denver United Church Minister at the funeral parlours of Harron Bros. on July 5. Rev. W.R. Bunt, Supt. of the Oriental Missions of the United Church in Canada officiated.

Among the many well-known United Church Ministers attending the service were Dr. J. G. Brown, principal of the Union College, Rev. H. R. Horton, B. C. Convention chairman, Rev. W. Deans of the Mount Pleasant United Church, Rev. O. Greenfield of the Kootenay Presbytery and many others.

The deceased who passed away on July [illegible] is survived by his wife Mrs. K. Nomoto who is at present [illegible]

GENSHICHI NISHIMURA

The death is reported of Genshichi Nishimura, 63, at the Lethbridge Hospital on May 10. Final funeral services were held on May 13. He was a former resident of Coaldale, Alta.

MOJIRO KATO

Mojiro Kato of Vernon, B. C. passed away at the Vernon Hospital on June 25. Funeral services were held on June 27 at the Vernon Japanese Farmers' Hall

He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

KAICHI FUKUMOTO

[illegible] passed away on July 4, Kaichi Fukumoto of New Denver, B. C. Final funeral rites ministered by Rev. [illegible] at the New Denver [illegible]

Mission Co-op Organizer Passes Away

By Y. YAMAGA

HOPE, B. C.—On June 19, death from a cancer ailment took away the late J. B. Shimek, well-known to a large host of Japanese Canadian friends as the former general manager of the Pacific Co-operative Union and the United Farmers' Co-operative in Mission, B. C.

Mr. Shimek, whose slim, tall, energetic figure was a familiar sight to Fraser Valley farmers made a notable contribution to the berry growing industry. In the process of development of that industry in the Fraser Valley, the past two decades had been a period of great trial. Competition and unorganized selling led to chaotic conditions in every market, with resulting serious loss to the farmers.

In 19[illegible], Mr. Shimek offered his service to the industry. His ability, high purpose, and capacity for quick decision [illegible]

[illegible] fic Co-operative Union and the United Farmers' Co-operative in Mission.

LED CO-OP MOVEMENT

He served the interests of member growers and led in the development of the co-operative movement with signal success, not only for his own organization, but for the industry as a whole. He served as an executive member of the B. C. Coast Growers' Association and the Berry Shippers' Federation, which regulated the flow of berries to the markets through one channel.

Now Mr. Shimek has gone, but he has left an unseen and enduring monument in the minds of hundreds of growers and farmers throughout the Fraser Valley.

I venture to add on behalf of former Japanese growers of the district, particularly, even though they are now separated from their farms that Mr. Shimek will remain the "most [illegible]